

296 COMMENTARY ON MACAULAY'S
HISTORY

printed by Miss Foxcroft,¹ Its unfavourable nature was one of the reasons which led to the flight of James on December 10.

Halifax, like Nottingham, represented the moderate section of the opposition among the peerage. Neither of them signed the famous letter of June 30, 1688, inviting William to England and promising him assistance. On this particular point little additional information has appeared since Dalrymple published his Memoirs in 1773. On the other hand local and family records of every kind show the universality of the disaffection to the King's government and the progress of the general rising against James II which followed the landing of the Prince of Orange. Many papers published in the reports of the Historical Manuscripts Commission elucidate the different incidents in the rebellion. One of its leaders was Danby, who seized York on November 22 and Scarborough six days later. At the beginning of December the officers of the garrison of Hull revolted and declared for the Prince of Orange. Letters from Danby to his wife give an account of these proceedings, and the correspondence also contains a letter from Danby to the Prince of Orange, dated December 10, in which he promises to join the Prince with six hundred horse.²

The rising of the north took place during the

latter half of
November. The Prince of Orange, having
landed at Tor-
bay on November 5, had established his
headquarters at
Exeter on November 9, remained there until
the twenty-
first, and then advanced to Axminster. James
set out from
London to meet him on November 17 and
arrived at

¹ Halifax, ii. 24.

² Lindsey MSS. (1895). Other letters of the same period
are in the Leeds
MSS. (1888), but are described too briefly to be of much
use.